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☐ 1. Document ID: US 6483602 B1

L1: Entry 1 of 17

File: USPT

Nov 19, 2002

DOCUMENT-IDENTIFIER: US 6483602 B1

TITLE: Laboratory system, method of controlling operation thereof, playback apparatus and method, film image management method, image data copying system and method of copying image data

Detailed Description Text (8):

The film reader 12 reads images of frames appearing on the developed film and outputs digital image data representing the read images. The film reader 12 is constituted by an image sensing unit which includes a light source for illuminating the film, an image-sensing optical system (inclusive of a diaphragm, shutter and zoom lens as necessary) and a solid-state image sensing element such as a CCD (which may be a line sensor), a signal processing circuit (inclusive of circuits selected from among a white balance circuit, gamma correction circuit and negative/positive reversal circuit, etc., as required) for processing a video signal obtained from the image sensing unit (or digital image data that has been subjected to an A/D conversion), an A/D converter circuit, etc. The digital image data outputted by the film reader 12 shall be referred to as original digital image data. The original digital image data is stored temporarily in a memory within the computer system 10. The original digital image data is assigned an image identification number for each frame. The resolution (number of pixels and number of gray levels) of the original digital image data is decided in dependence upon the degree required for photographic printing. (Examples of the numbers of pixels are 3072.times.2048, 2048.times.1536, etc.).

Full	Title	Citation	Front	Review	Classification	Date	Reference	Sequences	Attachments	Claims	KMC	Draw Desc	Image
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☐ 2. Document ID: US 6459511 B1

L1: Entry 2 of 17

File: USPT

Oct 1, 2002

DOCUMENT-IDENTIFIER: US 6459511 B1

TITLE: Laboratory system, method of controlling operation thereof, playback apparatus and method, film image management method, image data copying system and method of copying image data

Detailed Description Text (8):

The film reader 12 reads images of frames appearing on the developed film and outputs digital image data representing the read images. The film reader 12 is constituted by an image sensing unit which includes a light source for illuminating the film, an image-sensing optical system (inclusive of a diaphragm, shutter and zoom lens as necessary) and a solid-state image sensing element such as a CCD (which may be a line sensor), a signal processing circuit (inclusive of circuits selected from among a white balance circuit, gamma correction circuit and negative/positive reversal circuit, etc., as required) for processing a video signal obtained from the image sensing unit (or digital image data that has been subjected to an A/D conversion), an A/D converter circuit, etc. The digital image data outputted by the

film reader 12 shall be referred to as original digital image data. The original digital image data is stored temporarily in a memory within the computer system 10. The original digital image data is assigned an image identification number for each frame. The resolution (number of pixels and number of gray levels) of the original digital image data is decided in dependence upon the degree required for photographic printing. (Examples of the numbers of pixels are 3072.times.2048, 2048.times.1536, etc.).

Full	Title	Citation	Front	Review	Classification	Date	Reference	Sequences	Attachments	Claims	KNAC	Draw Desc	Image
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☐ 3. Document ID: US 6243171 B1

L1: Entry 3 of 17

File: USPT

Jun 5, 2001

DOCUMENT-IDENTIFIER: US 6243171 B1

TITLE: Laboratory system, method of controlling operation thereof, playback apparatus and method, film image management method, image data copying system and method of copying image data

Detailed Description Text (8):

The film reader 12 reads images of frames appearing on the developed film and outputs digital image data representing the read images. The film reader 12 is constituted by an image sensing unit which includes a light source for illuminating the film, an image-sensing optical system (inclusive of a diaphragm, shutter and zoom lens as necessary) and a solid-state image sensing element such as a CCD (which may be a line sensor), a signal processing circuit (inclusive of circuits selected from among a white balance circuit, gamma correction circuit and negative/positive reversal circuit, etc., as required) for processing a video signal obtained from the image sensing unit (or digital image data that has been subjected to an A/D conversion), an A/D converter circuit, etc. The digital image data outputted by the film reader 12 shall be referred to as original digital image data. The original digital image data is stored temporarily in a memory within the computer system 10. The original digital image data is assigned an image identification number for each frame. The resolution (number of pixels and number of gray levels) of the original digital image data is decided in dependence upon the degree required for photographic printing. (Examples of the numbers of pixels are 3072.times.2048, 2048.times.1536, etc.).

Full	Title	Citation	Front	Review	Classification	Date	Reference	Sequences	Attachments
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KNAC	Draw Desc	Image
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☐ 4. Document ID: US 6211974 B1

L1: Entry 4 of 17

File: USPT

Apr 3, 2001

DOCUMENT-IDENTIFIER: US 6211974 B1

TITLE: Laboratory system, method of controlling operation thereof, playback apparatus and method, film image management method, image data copying system and method of copying image data

Detailed Description Text (8):

The film reader 12 reads images of frames appearing on the developed film and outputs digital image data representing the read images. The film reader 12 is constituted by an image sensing unit which includes a light source for illuminating the film, an image-sensing optical system (inclusive of a diaphragm, shutter and zoom lens as necessary) and a solid-state image sensing element such as a CCD (which

may be a line sensor), a signal processing circuit (inclusive of circuits selected from among a white balance circuit, gamma correction circuit and negative/positive reversal circuit, etc., as required) for processing a video signal obtained from the image sensing unit (or digital image data that has been subjected to an A/D conversion), an A/D converter circuit, etc. The digital image data outputted by the film reader 12 shall be referred to as original digital image data. The original digital image data is stored temporarily in a memory within the computer system 10. The original digital image data is assigned an image identification number for each frame. The resolution (number of pixels and number of gray levels) of the original digital image data is decided in dependence upon the degree required for photographic printing. (Examples of the numbers of pixels are 3072.times.2048, 2048.times.1536, etc.).

Full	Title	Citation	Front	Review	Classification	Date	Reference	Sequences	Attachments
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KWNC	Draw Desc	Image
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☐ 5. Document ID: US 5739971 A

L1: Entry 5 of 17

File: USPT

Apr 14, 1998

DOCUMENT-IDENTIFIER: US 5739971 A

TITLE: Head-position controlling device

Detailed Description Text (5):

The recording part 100R includes a photographic lens 101, an image sensor 102, such as a CCD, for photoelectrically converting an image formed by the photographic lens 101 into an image signal, a process circuit 103 for separating the image signal outputted from the image sensor 102 into color signals R, G and B and performing predetermined processing on them, such as white level adjustment, black level adjustment, white balance adjustment and gamma conversion, a matrix encoder 104 for converting the RGB signals outputted from the process circuit 103 into a luminance signal and color-difference signals and outputting these signals, and a modulating circuit 105 for applying predetermined processing, such as pre-emphasis, to the luminance signal and performing frequency-modulation of the resultant signal to convert it into a signal format suitable for recording on a floppy disc, namely, a magnetic disc. The modulating circuit 105 also applies color-difference line-sequential conversion and pre-emphasis to the color-difference signals and then frequency-modulates the resultant signal. At the same time, the modulating circuit 105 applies DPSK (differential phase-shift keying) modulation to an ID signal including various kinds of control information such as track management information, identification of field/frame, and the year, month and day of photography, and outputs the DPSK-modulated ID signal together with the aforesaid luminance and color-difference signals.

Full	Title	Citation	Front	Review	Classification	Date	Reference	Sequences	Attachments
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KWNC	Draw Desc	Image
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☐ 6. Document ID: US 5638184 A

L1: Entry 6 of 17

File: USPT

Jun 10, 1997

DOCUMENT-IDENTIFIER: US 5638184 A

TITLE: Electronic video camera with recording and reproducing functions

Detailed Description Text (12):

The following description is limited to the points of difference of FIG. 3 from FIG. 1. Color temperature data detected at the white balance sensor 20 is inputted to the

system control circuit 9. The system control circuit 9 then causes the camera signal processing circuit 3 to make color balance adjustment on the basis of the color temperature data. Information on the amount of white balance adjustment is coded by the ID signal generator 10. The coded information is then multiplexed with the image signal at the recording signal processing circuit 4. A signal thus obtained with the white balance information multiplexed with the image signal is recorded on the recording medium 6 by the magnetic recording head 5.

Full	Title	Citation	Front	Review	Classification	Date	Reference	Sequences	Attachments
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RMK	Draw Desc	Image
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☒ 7. Document ID: US 5506617 A

L1: Entry 7 of 17

File: USPT

Apr 9, 1996

DOCUMENT-IDENTIFIER: US 5506617 A

TITLE: Electronic camera incorporating a computer-compatible bus interface

Detailed Description Text (16):

The LUT 86 can also store a camera serial number, location of sensor defects, the structure of a color filter array used on the sensor 42, color matrix coefficients optimized for a particular image sensor, etc. Moreover, the LUT 86 may also store the computer program which is used (by the computer) to operate the camera and to process the images from the sensor color filter array to obtain a full resolution, color corrected image. Such data is programmed into a portion of the EPROM memory 86, which is not used to provide the white balance and gamma correction look-up tables, when the camera module 2 is manufactured. The data is downloaded from the EPROM memory 86 in the camera module to the RAM memory 62 in the computer. To download the information, a multiplexer 85 is used to allow the computer to address the EPROM address least significant bit (LSB) lines which are normally provided by the A/D converter 84, while the timing logic 80 provides MSB address values which contain the required data, instead of the MSB values which provide the white balance and gamma correction curveshape tables.

Full	Title	Citation	Front	Review	Classification	Date	Reference	Sequences	Attachments
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RMK	Draw Desc	Image
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☒ 8. Document ID: US 5475441 A

L1: Entry 8 of 17

File: USPT

Dec 12, 1995

DOCUMENT-IDENTIFIER: US 5475441 A

TITLE: Electronic camera with memory card interface to a computer

Detailed Description Text (8):

Details of the signal processor 52 are shown in FIG. 4. A logic circuit 54 (such as Model EPS464 or Model EPM7096 integrated circuits manufactured by Altera Corp., San Jose, Calif.) provides the timing signals to control the image sensor 42 and the various parts of the signal processor 52. In particular the logic circuit 54 provides the horizontal and vertical clocking signals H1, H2, V1, V2 to read an image signal from the sensor 42 and the timing signal RESET to initiate each pixel read-out period. The output of the sensor 42 is initially processed by an analog signal processor 56 incorporating, e.g., a gain stage and a correlated double sampling circuit, and converted to a digital signal by an analog-to-digital (A/D) converter 58. The digitized signal is then processed by an EPROM look-up table (LUT) 62 that is addressed by a multiplexer 60. The LUT 62 stores the white balance and gamma correction curveshapes, and information about the camera. More particularly,

the LUT 62 may store the Card Information Structure (CIS) required by the PCMCIA format (refer to the aforementioned PCMCIA standard reference), which indicates that the computer is accessing a special type of "memory card", specifically, a "camera". The LUT can also store a camera serial number, location of sensor defects, the structure of a color filter array used on the sensor 42, etc. Moreover, the LUT 62 may also store the computer program which is used (by the computer) to operate the camera and to process the images from the sensor color filter array to obtain a full resolution, color corrected image. This information is read from EPROM 62 when the REG pin on the PCMCIA connector is enabled, causing the timing logic 54 to switch the MUX60 output to respond to address pins A0-A9 on the PCMCIA connector.

Full	Title	Citation	Front	Review	Classification	Date	Reference	Sequences	Attachments
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KWIC	Draw Desc	Image
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☐ 9. Document ID: US 5471315 A

L1: Entry 9 of 17

File: USPT

Nov 28, 1995

DOCUMENT-IDENTIFIER: US 5471315 A

TITLE: Recording apparatus with multiple recording modes and reduced waste of recording capacity

Detailed Description Text (4):

FIG. 2 is a block diagram of an embodiment of the apparatus of the present invention, wherein are shown a lens 100; a diaphragm 101; a mechanical shutter 102; a driver 103 for controlling said lens, diaphragm and mechanical shutter; an image sensor 104; a process circuit 105 for forming a luminance signal and color difference signals from the output signal of the image sensor 104; a recording circuit 106 for processing such (e.g., modulating), the luminance signal and color difference signals released from the process circuit 105; a video floppy disk 107 constituting a magnetic recording medium; a motor 108 for rotating said video floppy disk 107; a recording head 109 for recording on the video floppy disk 107; a driver 110 for causing relative movement of the motor 108 and the recording head 109; an electric flash unit 111; an automatic focusing circuit 112; an automatic exposure circuit 113; an electric flash control circuit 114 for flash emission control on said electric flash; an automatic white balance (AWB) circuit 115 for measuring the color temperature of the incident light; an LED 116 indicating that the successive recording speed is lowered; a liquid crystal display (LCD) 117 for displaying the photographing mode, track number, date, time, ID etc.; a switch group 118; and a microcomputer 119 for controlling the entire system and monitoring the switch group 118. Said switch group 118 contains a switch SW1 for conducting preparations for image recording or photographing, such as auto focusing, auto exposure, auto-white balancing, activation of motor, etc.; a switch SW2 for executing the photographing or image recording; a switch FI/FR for selecting a field recording mode or a frame recording mode; a switch HCONT for selecting a high-speed successive recording mode; a switch LCONT for selecting a low-speed successive recording mode; a switch SINGLE for selecting a single shot recording mode; a switch SELF for selecting a self-timer mode, wherein only one of the above-mentioned four switches, from HCONT to SELF, is closed; a switch INSE for selecting an insert mode; and a switch SKIP for selecting a skip mode, wherein said switches INSERT and SKIP are both turned off or either one is turned on.

Full	Title	Citation	Front	Review	Classification	Date	Reference	Sequences	Attachments
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KWIC	Draw Desc	Image
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☒ 10. Document ID: US 5016094 A

L1: Entry 10 of 17

File: USPT

May 14, 1991

DOCUMENT-IDENTIFIER: US 5016094 A
TITLE: White balance correction apparatus

Abstract Text (1):

A white balance correction apparatus for electronic cameras is provided with a first photosensor which photometries a first light from the environment including a scene to be taken and a second photo sensor which photometries a second light from the scene. First and second identification circuits electrically identify the light sources of the first and second lights respectively based on electrical signals from the first and second photosensors. From the result of the identification of the light sources, an operation mode of a white balance correction circuit is selected from among three operation modes: one of a normal mode in which white balance correction is carried out according to a color temperature of the first light, a fluorescent lamp mode in which white balance correction is carried out to avoid a tinged image due to a fluorescent lamp, and a manual mode in which white balance correction is carried out according to a color temperature which is manually set is selected.

Detailed Description Text (17):

When the camera is aimed at the main subject 12 before taking a scene, the white balance sensor 13 receives the environment light including daylight through the window 19 and light originating from the fluorescent lamps because of its wide light receiving angle of about 90 degrees, in this embodiment. Therefore, the outputs of the red and blue sensors 16 and 17 include a component varying due to the flickering of the fluorescent lamps. Though the outputs are sent to the color temperature calculator 42 for generating a color temperature signal, this color temperature signal is not used in such special scene as described below. The outputs are sent also to the first identification circuit 44, which judges the output signals to include a ripple component over a predetermined level. Consequently, the first identification signal from the first identification circuit 44 is sent to the mode selector 47.

Detailed Description Text (21):

Next, suppose another special case for the second example. This case is that a subject indoors lighted with fluorescent lamps is taken from outside through a window just contrary to the case described above and shown in FIG. 1. In this case, the white balance sensor 13 detects daylight and as a result, the first identification circuit 44 does not generate a first identification signal. The AE sensor 24, however, receives light originating from the fluorescent lamps, causing the second identification signal to be generated. Therefore, the fluorescent lamp mode is selected with the mode selector 47, which sends a fluorescent lamp mode signal to the correction control circuit 43 so as to operate the same in the fluorescent lamp mode. Thus, the red and blue gain control amplifiers are controlled to make an accurate correction for the fluorescent lamp independent of the daylight.

Full	Title	Citation	Front	Review	Classification	Date	Reference	Sequences	Attachments
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KNIC	Draw Desc	Image
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☐ 11. Document ID: JP 09219817 A

L1: Entry 11 of 17

File: JPAB

Aug 19, 1997

DOCUMENT-IDENTIFIER: JP 09219817 A
TITLE: FILM IMAGE DISPLAY DEVICE

Abstract (2):

SOLUTION: An ID code on the surface of a cartridge 101 is read and the presence/absence of corresponding data disk information are confirmed in a memory

124. Also, magnetic recording information is reproduced in a magnetic read circuit 120 and a magnetic head 107 and recorded in the memory 124. Then, a film 102 is inputted to a CCD 114 through a diffusion plate 112 by an illumination light source 111. In this case, a color temperature is detected, white balance control is performed and recording in the memory 124 corresponding to the cartridge ID is performed. Further, image correction is performed in an image pickup circuit 115, the date and time of photographing are superimposed in a video control circuit 116 and transmission to video output 125 is performed. Thus, the correction item of images is selected by one operation member, the correction information is recorded corresponding to the TD and the need of performing the correction again for each display is eliminated.

Full	Title	Citation	Front	Review	Classification	Date	Reference	Sequences	Attachments
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KWIC	Draw Desc	Image
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☐ 12. Document ID: JP 09219816 A

L1: Entry 12 of 17

File: JPAB

Aug 19, 1997

DOCUMENT-IDENTIFIER: JP 09219816 A
TITLE: FILM IMAGE DISPLAY DEVICE

Abstract (2):

SOLUTION: An ID code on the surface of a cartridge 101 is read and the presence/absence of corresponding data disk information are confirmed in a memory 124. Then, based on the information, a film 102 is read, recording information is confirmed in the memory 124 and magnetic recording information is reproduced in a magnetic read circuit 120 and a magnetic head 107 and recorded in the memory 124. Then, the film 102 of an image area 126 is inputted to a CCD 114 through a diffusion plate 112 by an illumination light source 111. In this case, the color temperature of transmission light is detected, the white balance control is performed and recording in the memory 124 is performed. Further, image correction is performed in an image pickup circuit 115, the date and time of photographing included in the magnetic recording information are superimposed in a video control circuit 116 and transmission to video output 125 is performed. Thus, the correction item of images is selected by one operation member and correction information is recorded.

Full	Title	Citation	Front	Review	Classification	Date	Reference	Sequences	Attachments
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KWIC	Draw Desc	Image
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☐ 13. Document ID: JP 03244293 A

L1: Entry 13 of 17

File: JPAB

Oct 31, 1991

DOCUMENT-IDENTIFIER: JP 03244293 A
TITLE: AUTO WHITE BALANCE MODULE

Abstract (2):

CONSTITUTION: The color temperature of the light source is detected with an auto white balance sensor 2 in an auto white balance correction circuit via an optical system 1, and output voltages V(G/R), V(B/G) are obtained with a signal processing circuit 3, and the output V(G/R), V(B/G) of the auto white balance sensor 2 are processed with the identification device 20. When it is discriminated that the light source is the specific one by the discriminator of the identification device 20, a digital/analog converter 23 converts the digital signal converted by the analog/digital converter 21 to the output in which the optimum auto white balance under the specific light source can be obtained based on the above discrimination,

and simultaneously, a second changeover switch 26 is energized.

Full	Title	Citation	Front	Review	Classification	Date	Reference	Sequences	Attachments
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KWIC	Draw Desc	Image
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☐ 14. Document ID: JP 02312487 A

L1: Entry 14 of 17

File: JPAB

Dec 27, 1990

DOCUMENT-IDENTIFIER: JP 02312487 A
TITLE: VIDEO FLOPPY REPRODUCING DEVICE

Abstract (2):

CONSTITUTION: A signal recorded on a video floppy 19 is reproduced by a magnetic head 18 and amplified by a head amplifier 22, sent to a demodulation circuit 23 and an iD signal demodulation circuit 27, a video signal and an iD signal are demodulated and a color temperature correction data in the iD signal is sent to a color signal correction signal generating circuit 28, from which a color signal correction signal is outputted in response to the color temperature correction. Moreover, a pedestal level of a color difference signal of the demodulated video signal is corrected in response to the color signal correction signal at a video signal reproduction circuit 24 and the result is outputted as a reproduced video signal. Thus, the reproducing video signal whose white balance is controlled correctly is obtained.

Full	Title	Citation	Front	Review	Classification	Date	Reference	Sequences	Attachments
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KWIC	Draw Desc	Image
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☐ 15. Document ID: JP 02029095 A

L1: Entry 15 of 17

File: JPAB

Jan 31, 1990

DOCUMENT-IDENTIFIER: JP 02029095 A
TITLE: FLUORESCENT LAMP IDENTIFICATION DEVICE AND WHITE BALANCE ADJUSTING DEVICE USING IT

Abstract (2):

CONSTITUTION: When a light source lighting an object is a fluorescent lamp, since the region where the wavelength is 620nm or over does not almost apply energy radiation, an output signal having a some degree of level is obtained from a blue sensor 16 and a red sensor 17, but the signal output is not almost obtained from the infrared ray sensor 18. A discrimination circuit 44 generates a fluorescent lamp identification and inputs it to a color temperature detection circuit 42. As a result, the color temperature detection circuit 42 is operated in the fluorescent lamp mode and the output signal from the blue filter 16 and the red filter 17 is evaluated to be the light from the fluorescent lamp and detects the color temperature and sends the color temperature signal to a white balance correction control circuit 43.

Full	Title	Citation	Front	Review	Classification	Date	Reference	Sequences	Attachments
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KWIC	Draw Desc	Image
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☐ 16. Document ID: JP 08256325 A

L1: Entry 16 of 17

File: DWPI

Oct 1, 1996

DERWENT-ACC-NO: 1996-495571
DERWENT-WEEK: 199650
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TITLE: Image handling system with electronic still camera controlled via communication circuit - interrupts public circuit and forms waiting state for calling again, when remote control signal from control device is not received within predetermined time

Basic Abstract Text (3):

ADVANTAGE - Improves reliability of system since operation of system is recoverable. Enables to carryout automatic transmission of image or environmental data to host. Performs high speed operation. Makes framing state with easy identification, exposure state, tone state and white balance state. Enables taking in of various sensor data from remote place.

Full	Title	Citation	Front	Review	Classification	Date	Reference	Sequences	Attachments
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KWIC	Draw Desc	Image
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☐ 17. Document ID: US 5016094 A

L1: Entry 17 of 17

File: DWPI

May 14, 1991

DERWENT-ACC-NO: 1991-163773
DERWENT-WEEK: 199122
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TITLE: White balance correction appts. for electronic cameras - has three modes, colour temperature correction mode fluorescent lamp mode and manual mode

Basic Abstract Text (1):

A white balance correction apparatus for electronic cameras is provided with a first photosensor which photometries a first light from the environment including a scene to be taken and a second photo sensor which photometries a second light from the scene. First and second identification circuits electrically identify the light sources of the first and second lights respectively based on electrical signals from the first and second photosensors.

Full	Title	Citation	Front	Review	Classification	Date	Reference	Sequences	Attachments
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KWIC	Draw Desc	Image
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Term	Documents
WHITE.DWPI,TDBD,EPAB,JPAB,USPT,PGPB.	503053
WHITES.DWPI,TDBD,EPAB,JPAB,USPT,PGPB.	2403
HEAD.DWPI,TDBD,EPAB,JPAB,USPT,PGPB.	1343626
HEADS.DWPI,TDBD,EPAB,JPAB,USPT,PGPB.	227370
CARRIAGE.DWPI,TDBD,EPAB,JPAB,USPT,PGPB.	192701
CARRIAGES.DWPI,TDBD,EPAB,JPAB,USPT,PGPB.	29044
SENSOR.DWPI,TDBD,EPAB,JPAB,USPT,PGPB.	1032707
SENSORS.DWPI,TDBD,EPAB,JPAB,USPT,PGPB.	390174
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((WHITE BALANC\$3) SAME (HEAD OR CARRIAGE OR SENSOR) SAME (ID OR IDENTIT\$5 OR IDENTIFICAT\$ OR (SERIAL NUMBER))).USPT,PGPB,JPAB,EPAB,DWPI,TDBD.	17

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[Previous Page](#)

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